



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

tables and bibliographical references that would otherwise be exceedingly difficult to obtain. Some of the articles are admirable discussions of the topics they treat,—for instance, those on Anarchism, Arbitration and Conciliation, Labor Colonies, Open or Closed Shop, and Taxation. For the general reader the volume is a suggestive guide, and for the specialist a convenient book for handy reference. Dr. Bliss is entitled to the gratitude of both.

C. W. A. VEDITZ.

A Modern City: Providence, Rhode Island, and its activities.

Edited by WILLIAM KIRK, Assistant Professor of Economics in Brown University. (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 1909. Pp. ix, 363.)

This is a collection of essays by different authors, aiming "to present the physical characteristics, the racial elements, the commercial and industrial growth, the labor conditions, and the governmental, financial, educational, æsthetic, philanthropic, and religious activities of a typical American city." The volume contains an introduction by President Faunce, and chapters on the following subjects: Geography, by Charles Wilson Brown; Population, by Prof. William Macdonald; Industry, by W. B. Weeden; Labor, by William Kirk; Government, by Prof. J. Q. Dealey; Finance, by Prof. H. B. Gardner; Education by Prof. George Grafton Wilson; Art, by W. C. Poland; Philanthropy, by Mary Conyngton; and Religion, by Lester Bradner. The chapters on government, finance, education, and philanthropy will be of greatest interest to students of municipal government, and these chapters are decidedly the best in the book. Professor Gardner's discussion of finance is particularly valuable. Aside from the four chapters just referred to, the book contains little which is of general interest.

The American People: A Study in National Psychology. By A.

MAURICE LOW. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1909. Pp. 446.)

Mr. Low sets forth and undertakes to prove in this book (which he calls a study in national psychology) the thesis that the American people are a new race, and not a mere amalgamation of various peoples and that they are the product of a "political and sociological" evolu-

tion. He states that the Puritan is the most important element out of which this race has grown, and devotes the larger part of the book to a discussion of the aforementioned political and religious movement, and treats at lesser length the influence of the "aristocratic oligarchy" of Virginia, the Catholics in Maryland, the Dutch in New York, and the people of the other colonies in more or less detail. Some of Mr. Low's characterizations are very happy, as his statement that "the Puritan was terrifically in earnest; he became self-centered, and was more influenced by that which he had within him than he was by the sense of exterior expression" (p. 189), but he is apt to generalize on insufficient data, as in the case of his estimate of Maryland, where he states that the "coexistence of sects and creeds . . . differentiated Maryland from Virginia and Massachusetts and brought a new element to form the American character" (p. 287). It seems that Rhode Island might have something to say for herself in this connection.

The present writer thinks that Mr. Low's work is apt to prove of much more value as a stimulus to the thought and interest of the average reader of popular literature than as an authority to be consulted or relied upon by the trained historian or student of political science. It is well adapted to the reading course of a night school, popular lyceum, or woman's club, but will never have a prominent place in the college library or in the more modest collection of the member of a university faculty. Many of his statements are based upon such questionable authority as the works of Elson or Avery, and he gives undue weight to the opinions of John Fiske. He insists at great length and with tiresome reiteration upon the fact that the Pilgrims and Puritans were two distinct groups of Englishmen, a matter that is usually considered to be of very elementary knowledge. In fact it appeared during the past year among the questions upon an entrance examination paper in American history at one of our large universities.

No more fallacious statement could be made and supported by elaborate argument than the one that the Bible was the Puritan *constitution* (see chapter xi). This was true only to a small extent even in the New Haven colony. The *charters* of the other colonies were about as near as the Puritans were able to come to the theoretical idea of a constitution in the usually accepted sense of a body of fundamental principles constituting a form of government, and the Bible was merely the influence that determined the Puritan attitude toward legal and social relations.

The minor errors of fact are few, the most glaring being the statement that Jefferson entered William and Mary College in 1670 (p. 254). This mistake is evidently from a typographical cause, the proper date being 1760. Also the know-nothing party, founded in 1852, was in existence longer than four years (p. 286 note), as it was a vital force in several states (*vide* Maryland) as late as 1859-60.

In conclusion, the book although well-written and worthy of popular interest is hardly calculated to excite the attention of the more serious student.

WILLIAM STARR MYERS.

Chinese Immigration. By MARY ROBERTS COOLIDGE. (New York: Henry Holt and Company. 1909. Pp. 531.)

This volume is a vigorous, not to say vehement, presentation of the case against the established policy of the United States, to exclude the Chinese from permanent settlement. In so far as the book brings together in convenient form references to, and abstracts of, the debates in congress, on the stump and in the newspapers, and an outline of some of the most striking incidents connected with Chinese immigration, it has value. But it is far from being an authoritative treatment of the subject.

In the first place the tone of the book is not at all judicial. The generous fervor of the author often lures her into decided lapses from good taste, as for instance on p. 84, where an ironical "Honorable" is prefixed to the name of Creed Haymond. Surely the father of the code system of California, whatever one may think of his political wisdom, deserves more serious mention. A peculiar obsession of the author leads her to ascribe all the wrongs done to the Chinese to the evil practices of "other foreigners," and more specifically the Irish. It is quite true that Dennis Kearney, and some other leaders of the mob, both on the street and in legislature halls, were of Irish birth or descent. But does the author really believe, as she implies on p. 58 and elsewhere, that the Germans, the most numerous foreign element next to the Irish, followed the leadership of the "chivalry faction" of the democrats? As a matter of fact the Germans, in all parts of the country, even the South itself, were strongly opposed to slavery, and nowhere allied themselves with the southern wing of the democracy.

As to the nationality of the mobs which have occasionally outraged